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FEARED AMERICA Japs. Might Have Attacked Us Early In 1941 State Department Documents

WASHINGTON, April 9. FORMER PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL PRESSED THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS EARLY AS FEBRUARY, 1941, TO "INSTILL IN JAPAN ANXIETY" THAT A MOVE TOWARD SINGAPORE WOULD MEAN WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, AS THE SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING JAPAN'S PEARL HARBOR ATTACK WAS GIVEN NEW DOCUMENTS GATHERED FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S WHITE HOUSE FILES.

The Committee's counsel, Seth Richardson, put them into the record when the committee continued its hearings today.

One document was a message from Churchill to Roosevelt dated Feb. 15, 1941, expressing concern that "the Japanese meant to make war on us or to do something which would compel us to make war on them during the next few weeks or months."

"There are some who consider that in Japan's present mood," she would have no hesitation to entertain an attempt to make war against both your country and mine. Although it is my personal belief that the odds are definitely against such an event, one cannot tell. What ever you are able to do to instill anxiety in Japan as to a double

Who Says Women Can't Keep A Secret?

London, April 9. Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Cabinet meeting yesterday the secrets of today's budget.

The only woman in Britain, who, for the next 24 hours, knows these secrets, is Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education.

Mr. Dalton's budget is generally expected to provide an income tax relief for the small man, and political observers foresee changes in the E.P.T. and purchase tax to give a fillip to industry.

It is believed that the burden of income tax and overtime earnings will be relieved and no changes are expected in the tax on beer, spirits or tobacco.

Members of Parliament and the public are of the opinion that a personal allowance, of one-sixth on personal earnings will be restored, and many think children's allowance will be increased from £50 to £60.

It is also expected that Mr. Dalton will have something to say about the payment of post-war credit, and changes in death duties may be announced.

VATICAN MOVE

Vatican City, Apr. 9. The Vatican yesterday officially recognized the Lebanese Republic with a ceremony in the Secretariat of State.

The Lebanese Foreign Minister, Hamid Franjieh, personally presented a letter from the Lebanese president requesting the recognition. A letter in the Pope's name according to the request was handed to Franjieh by the head of the Secretariat of State, Monsignor Domenico Tardini.

NOT REPORTED

Moscow, Apr. 9. The Soviet press and radio have so far made no mention of the speech made by President Truman in Chicago on Saturday, when he warned that the Near and Middle East may become an arena of intense rivalry by outside powers, which might "suddenly erupt into conflict."

Wot! No Clue?

Manila, Apr. 9. In an effort to curb the increasing thefts of ferps, Manila police planted a decoy vehicle in the downtown section. Thieves stole the decoy.

Prized U.S. Army Trophy

Belfast, April 9. On board the steamer "Empire Camp" as she left Belfast today for New York was a box containing a prized trophy of the United States Army—the shellcase of the first shot fired in Europe during World War II.

It was in February, 1942, on a practice range near Coleraine, County Londonderry in Ulster, that a battery of artillery fired the first of millions of rounds to be expended by American guns. The shellcase was carefully preserved and handed to D. Hall Christie of Coleraine for safekeeping. Now he is sending it back to Major E. E. Surdyk of Minneapolis, Minnesota, one of the officers of the battery.

Engraved on it are the names of all the officers and men of the battery. In an interview today, Christie said: "The shellcase which has been sealed, contained a record of the occasion and it is to be opened when only four of those on the roll survive. I was going to put a bottle of whiskey inside but it would not fit so I sent it separately."

SAILING DINGHY FOUND

Rhosneigr, Apr. 9. The sailing dinghy in which Dr. William Meredith Thompson of Wellington, Shropshire, and his 18-year-old brother Edward, left here on Saturday to visit a bird sanctuary has been found wrecked on a beach eight miles from Rhosneigr. No trace of their bodies has been found.

SPY CASE

Montreal, Apr. 9. Dr. Raymond Boyer, university professor and National Research Council employee, charged in connection with the Soviet spy case, was committed for trial today.

Germany Not Treated As Economic Entity

Berlin, April 9. The American military Governor's periodic report issued by General Joseph McNarney's headquarters, said that lack of centralized Government in Germany has caused a general economic breakdown in the United States zone to such an extent that the people's determination is being "undermined."

The report outlined in detail the achievements of the American occupation but conceded that the aims of the Potsdam conference had not been achieved because Germany has not been treated as an economic entity.

"The major underlying factors in the basically adverse situation which exists in the United States zone are progressive depletion of raw materials and supplies on hand resulting from a lack of international trade, a loss of popular confidence in the currency and a tendency toward hoarding of tangible goods; lack of an adequate basis for normal financial transactions, the continuing problems of transport and the lack of sufficient food to support the caloric ration, which had been anticipated."

Low Morale

"Low morale and uncertainty about the future are the major hindrances to all economic activity now," the report said.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY ON 'CORFU'

London, April 9. Mr. J. J. Lawson, War Minister, has ordered an inquiry into the complaints of 347 men who refused to sail from Southampton yesterday in the liner "Corfu" and spent the night at a transit camp where they will remain pending the inquiry.

The inquiry has been ordered by Lieutenant-General Sir Daril Watson, Quarter-master General, on instructions from Mr. Lawson, and officers have been detailed to carry it out.

Early today, the men were asked to nominate a spokesman who will give the men's case. Mr. Lawson has given orders that he must be kept informed of everything to do with the complaints.

The men are following the normal routine of camp life but are not being granted leave to go outside pending the inquiry. They have been grouped in twelves and thirties under sergeants who also refused to sail.

Extra military police drafted to the dock area have been instructed to keep in the background so long as everything is quiet. The men paraded at normal time this morning and are waiting further developments.

Bunk For Every Man

Brigadier W. C. A. Hammy, sub-district commander, who inspected the liner yesterday said on coming ashore that conditions on board were "well up to standard." After he had addressed the main body of men that a number returned to the ship.

A War Office statement said that complaints of overcrowding, inadequate lavatory and washing accommodation and that the ship was dirty, were without substance, as accommodation was up to authorized schedule and the liner was not carrying a full complement. There was a bunk available for every man.

Tidal Wave Hits N.Z.

Wellington, April 9. A tidal wave rising suddenly with a roar out of a calm sea hit the south-western coast of the north island of New Zealand yesterday, it was reported today.

A fishing boat was upset near here and a man was drowned. Although there was no wind, the high waves continued for several hours and fishermen were prepared to take to the hills. The wave was believed to be an offshoot of the disastrous tidal waves which destroyed the city of Hilo in the Hawaiian Islands, killing 99 people, after racing across the northern Pacific following a supposed submarine earthquake off the Aleutian Islands.

Petiot Still Confident

Paris, Apr. 9. Dr. Marcel Petiot, sentenced to death for the murder of 24 persons, after a lengthy trial, has lost none of his confidence as a result of the verdict, and has told his followers several times that the "jury misunderstood the case."

Dr. Petiot has been put in chains, and has changed his elegant blue suit he wore during his three weeks trial for prison clothes.

He is allowed no visitors except his counsel, Rene Floriot. Dr. Petiot's appeal is unlikely to be examined by the Court of Appeal before the end of April, Floriot said today in an interview.

Spy ?

Paris, Apr. 9. Madda Fontanges, whose name had been earlier associated with that of Mussolini, has asked Maître Rene Floriot, Dr. Petiot's counsel, to defend her from the charge of espionage, on which she was arrested.

Before the war, Fontanges, whose real name is believed to be Madeleine Corabouff, attempted to shoot the French Ambassador to Rome, Count de Chambrun, whom she accused of getting her expelled from Italy.

EX-SERVICEMEN NEUROTICS

London, April 9. Following the discovery of experts that a large proportion of the men discharged from the army as neurotics in the first three months of 1943 have not settled down in civil life, more advice and treatment centres are likely to be opened.

In a Ministry of Health report, Dr. Eric Gutman of the Mill Hill Hospital says that the men are unhappy in private lives, self-conscious with others and liable to social friction.

They change jobs frequently, have high absentee rate and require considerable medical attention. Had they had psychiatric treatment immediately on discharge, the story would have been different. That was the critical period for adjustment. There is not only a lack of treatment facilities but lack of knowledge on the part of doctors.

Indifference In Burma

Rangoon, Apr. 9. Most Burmese political leaders read with some degree of indifference today the House of Commons statement on Burma on Friday by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of the Burma Office.

It contained nothing new, they said, adding that they were disappointed that Mr. Henderson was still offering Dominion status to Burma, which would not be satisfied with anything short of complete independence. The leaders deplored the fact that Mr. Henderson had not disclosed any immediate plan for the conferment of real power on the Governor's Executive Council to enable it successfully to carry out the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

League Of Nations Winding Up

Geneva, April 9. Representatives of 41 nations gathered in the palatial League of Nations building today for a "creditors' meeting"—the winding up of the League's affairs and the transfer of its work and assets worth £2,550,000 to the United Nations Organisation.

Opening the session that will ring down the curtain on the 26-year existence of the League, Dr. Karl J. Hambro of Norway, who was unanimously re-elected President of the League Assembly today, declared that the League lacked moral courage in the years gone by.

"We know that we were reluctant to shoulder responsibility for great decisions when greatness was needed," he said, "we know that we cannot escape history."

Dr. Hambro welcomed the U.N.O. delegation with its assistant Secretary-General, Dr. Adrianus Pelt, who was a former League official. On the recommendation of the Nominations Committee, of which Bernard van Blockland, leader of the Dutch delegation, is Chairman, the following Vice-Presidents were elected: Hume Wrong, Canadian delegate and Under-Secretary for External Affairs; Long Liang, Chinese Minister in Bern; Philip Noel

Monument To Rapacity And Ruthlessness

(By Dewitt Mackenzie)

ESSEN, APRIL 9. JUST OUTSIDE THIS BOMB DEVASTATED RUHR CITY THAT WAS THE HOME OF THE KRUPP ARMAMENT WORK—FOR GENERATIONS THE WORLD'S GREATEST PRODUCER OF INSTRUMENTS OF WAR—THERE IS AN EXTRAORDINARY MONUMENT TO RAPACITY AND RUTHLESSNESS. THIS IS THE BARONIAL PALACE OF THE KRUPPS, KNOWN AS THE VILLA HUGEL. IT IS THE LAST WORD IN WANTON LAVISHNESS AND ITS ESTIMATED COST RUNS INTO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

What it may have cost in millions of money, however, is not as interesting as much as what it cost in millions of lives. For this House of Krupp was created from the profits of war piled up through the generations, and in this sense it was built on the bodies of men who died in battle that Krupps might prosper.

History pins the responsibility for much of German aggression during the past century on Krupps and it will be history which will tell how many conflicts this firm fed among Germany's neighbours.

Sinews Of War It was Alfred Krupp, founder of the firm, who provided the sinews of war for Germany's onslaught against France in 1870. It was Krupp's which carried Kaiser Wilhelm on its back to near victory over the Allies in World War I. And it was Krupp's that was one of the main contributors—perhaps the main one—to Hitler's all but successful attempt to conquer Europe.

One experiences an uncanny sensation as he walks through the vast Oaken halls of this symbol of the Krupp success. Mrs. Mackenzie and I both experienced the same thought—independently of each other—that the price of all this was paid in blood. The whole atmosphere was vampirish.

Villa Hugel stands on a hill-top overlooking the ruins of the big city of Essen, which grew up about the Krupp works that stretch through the heart of the town for seven miles. An amazing industrial project, the villa has some fine points, but on the whole it is heavy and oppressive.

Record Of Pride

The huge and lofty baronial hall is a record of the pride of the Krupps, for its oaken walls—some of its really beautiful features—are covered with many life-size portraits of various members of the family. There is one large group, including Gustav Krupp von Bohlen and Holbach, present head of the house who is too ill to stand trial before the war.

Explosions Still Shake Saigon

Saigon, April 9. Explosions shook Saigon time and again during the night as the ammunition dump which suddenly blew up on Monday morning continued to behave like an erupting volcano. The official estimate of casualties is 20 killed and a further 20 gravely injured, but this does not include scores of people hurt by falling roofs and flying glass.

The fate of 100 workmen who were in the dump is still not known, and it has been impossible so far to make any survey within the danger area. A French official admitted that it may be two or three days before the exploding munitions dump is brought under full control, and casualties might rise considerably when the full facts are known.

Earlier reports said that the number who suffered lesser injuries totalled 50, but no proper estimate as yet can be made. Explosions shook Saigon far into the night at the rate of anywhere from one to ten a minute, throwing the city into a near cess.

Injured people poured into the city's hospitals by the ton-load and all roads leading out of town are clogged up with evacuees.

One of the original explosions smashed open the locked doors of the U.S. Consulate nearly a mile away.

Bomb Explodes Kills Three

Huddersfield, April 9. A two-inch mortar bomb, found on Meltham Moor near Huddersfield caused the death of a boy, father and aunt when it exploded in a house at Winger Avenue, Cowlerley, last night.

The boy's mother, seriously injured in hospital, is too ill to be told of the tragedy.

John Chapman found the bomb when walking the Moors with his playmates. Thinking it was a smoke bomb the boys threw it against a wall, then unscrewed its fins. Pocketing the bomb, Chapman carried it home in a crowded bus and showed it to his father, Thomas Chapman, 40 years of age, recently demobbed after four years in the artillery. At few minutes later the bomb exploded, killing the boy, father and father's sister, Mrs. Mary Barker, 38, of Linthwaite, York-shire, instantly.

Mrs. Beatrice Watson, a neighbour of the Chapman's was also seriously injured. The explosion shook the street and the living room of the house was shattered.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—Fine or fair, light to moderate easterly winds. Yesterday's temperatures, etc.—Maximum—77 deg. at 1 p.m. Minimum—54 deg. at 7 a.m. Sunshine—16 1/2 hours. Max. humidity—75 per cent. at 5 p.m.

IRAN REVOLT QUELLED

Right Wing Coup D'etat Fails

Persia Still On U.N.O. Agenda

NEW YORK, APRIL 9.

IT IS EXPECTED IN INFORMED QUARTERS TODAY THAT BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WILL OPPOSE MR. ANDREI GROMYKO'S PROPOSAL TO REMOVE THE IRANIAN CASE FROM THE AGENDA OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, FOLLOWING UPON THE SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT FOR UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET TROOPS FROM IRAN.

MR. GROMYKO'S LETTER CONTAINING THIS PROPOSAL, HOWEVER, WAS ONLY CIRCULATED TO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TODAY, AND THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS AMONG THE DELEGATES. THEY HAVE NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THE SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT, BUT IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ONCE BEFORE SAID IT WOULD WITHDRAW TROOPS UNCONDITIONALLY BY MARCH 2.

It is felt here that no harm will be done by leaving the subject on the agenda until May 9 when it could immediately be withdrawn if Soviet troops were out of Iran completely.

It is thought unlikely that Mr. Gromyko's proposal will become before the Council before Thursday, as the Council's rules provide for a three-day interval between receipt and consideration of any business.

It is learned authoritatively that the question of maintenance of diplomatic relations with the present Spanish regime will not be brought before tomorrow's Council session by the Polish delegate, but will be raised by him later.

Meanwhile, Russian troops have begun to evacuate Gilan, Iranian province nearest to the Soviet Union. It was authoritatively reported here tonight.

Two days ago, Russian planes dropped pamphlets over the town and villages of the province, bidding the inhabitants to leave and thanking them for their hospitality and good behavior. The aerodromes at Kizvin and Goran have been officially handed over to the Iranian authorities by the Commandants of the Russian forces.

Right-wing Coup

The Iranian Government spokesman in Teheran, Prince Firouz, stated tonight that Mr. Gromyko's demand for the withdrawal of the Iranian question from the Security Council's agenda is "none of our business, but the business of the U.N.O. itself."

Earlier today, Iranian Government circles had declined to comment on Mr. Gromyko's motion.

It was officially announced in the Iranian capital that three Gendarmerie units have been sent to Mazandaran Province (border-line on the southern shores of the Caspian Sea), where uprisings have been reported. Two infantry and one motorized force have now set up their headquarters in the towns of Sari, Shahi and Babul, where they have received a "rapacious reception" from the populace, an Iranian announcement said.

There is no indication, so far, of the scale of the coup, which was directed by Right-wing leaders, who resent the Prime Minister's oil agreement with Russia.

Shahi, rail junction 90 miles north-east of Teheran, was apparently the centre of the attempted revolt. Iranian Gen-

darines raided the rebel headquarters in Shahi, arresting four men, who have now been brought to Teheran.

Announcing the attempted coup at a press conference in Teheran, Ghassem Es Sultaneh stated, "Iranian forces have been told to proceed to all towns evacuated by the Russians in Mazandaran, Kizvin and Resht."

Several Provinces

Searches for arms are to be made throughout the area. If told reporters there was no cause for disquiet and the situation would be under control when the troops arrived.

A Right-wing spokesman in Teheran was quoted today as saying that the coup had been planned in detail from the capital, and leaders were only awaiting orders to move. The subversive movement has extended to several provinces, he added.

The three towns mentioned in the Iranian announcement are on the railway which skirts the southern shores of the Caspian

U.S. Will Oppose Move On Spain

Washington, Apr. 9. It is learned authoritatively here that the United States will contest the Polish attempt to bring the Spanish question before the Security Council, barring unforeseen developments.

Informed quarters believe that Britain will join the United States in countering the assertion that the regime of General Franco constitutes a threat to world peace and thus warrants consideration by the Security Council.

"Unforeseen developments" might include some new information but it is thought here that Poland is unlikely to possess any facts on Spain with which Britain and the United States are not fully acquainted.

London and Washington made their views on the Spanish matter clear in recent weeks in their rejection of the French proposal to bring Britain and the United States to join France in severing diplomatic ties with Madrid. These proposals were also based on the assumption that General Franco's regime was a threat to international peace.—Reuter.

Sea, some 10 to 20 miles inland. Babul lies about 80 miles north-east of Teheran, Shahi 90 miles north-east and Sari about 120 miles north-east.

It is regarded probable in some Iranian quarters that the present movement may be connected with the arrest on March 20 of Said Zia, former Iranian Premier, who was taken into protective custody on the orders of Ghassem Es Sultaneh, and with the arrest of Said Zia's brother, who was arrested last Friday.—Reuter.

Reuter Man Finds Few Red Army Troops In Iran

(By Haig Nicholson)

Teheran, April 9.

Kazvin, 80 miles north-west of Teheran, was the only place in Iran where I saw evidence of the presence of Russian troops in a 600-mile road trip from Baghdad.

There I saw about a score of Soviet lorries with equipment from the Red Army barracks. Russian troops, it is reliably learned, number only a few hundred in Kazvin, and are expected to complete evacuation of the town within several days.

Kazvin, an important centre on the main road and railway linking Tebruz, capital of Azerbaijan with Teheran, is also astride the road, special built to rush British and American supplies to the Red Army during the war. It is still impossible for a foreigner to penetrate the Russian-controlled zone of Northern Iran.

The two British Members of Parliament, Brigadier Head and Mr. Michael Foot, have not yet received permission to visit the Russian area.

People here are relieved that an agreement has been reached with the Russians, though some believe that the Prime Minister yielded to Soviet pressure. The Premier, giving out the text of the Russo-Iranian oil

agreement today, confirmed that stops have been taken to protect the interests of Turkey and Iraq. The text of the agreement reveals that the western limit of oil research by the new Russo-Iranian Company will be from the line starting between the border of Russia, Turkey and Iran in the north to the eastern border of Lake Rezaieh and southwards to Niyandub.

The Iranian Government agrees that territory west of this line shall not be given to any foreign company, joint foreign-Iranian company or Iranian company backed by foreign interests.

At the end of 50 years, the Iranian Government have the right either to purchase the Russian holdings or to extend the period of the Soviet-Iranian company's operations.

Model Concern

In Moscow, the oil agreement was welcomed as ending friction on a point which has been present over since the creation of the Soviet Union.

"Pravda," which published a large map showing the areas where the projected joint Soviet-Iranian oil company will operate in Northern Iran, hailed the agreement as the start of a new era in relations between the two countries, and an aid to the cause of world peace.

It was believed that the Soviet authorities intend to create a model oil concern, giving the workers good conditions and equal pay for equal work with the Russian personnel.

A United States broadcaster over the Moscow Radio said that personnel and equipment were ready to start the exploitation of the northern oil fields. He said that the Russian oil fields were the richest in the world, and that the Soviet people had a great advantage in the oil business.—Associated Press.

What Russia Expects

Moscow, Apr. 9.

Foreign diplomats here said yesterday that Russia fully expects the U.N.O. Security Council to drop further consideration of the Iranian situation and would regard the continuation of the case as "most unfriendly."—Associated Press.

Jews Can't Stand Much More Of It

Washington, Apr. 8.

An estimated 100,000 Jewish refugees in Germany are "coming to the end of their emotional tether" according to Judge Samuel H. Rifkind, special advisor on Jewish affairs in the United States zone.

In a memorandum released to the War Department here, Rifkind reported that the studios indicated that the movement of eastern European Jews shows "a constant, unvarying convergence upon the United States zones of Austria and Germany."

He said that all of them "have but one earnest wish, to be out of Europe and most of them have one compelling desire, to emigrate to Palestine."

He said "Unless the world is prepared immediately to make a place for them, it will drive to despair and disaster this handful of decimated people."—Associated Press.

Filipino Woman Collaborator

Manila, Apr. 8.

The first Filipino woman to be convicted of collaboration with the Japanese was sentenced to life imprisonment today by the people's court.

She is Pilar Barrera de Reyes, who was charged with having pointed out guerrillas to the Japanese. She was one of 11 defendants who were convicted by the court's five divisions. Seven of the defendants were given the death penalty, plus fines of 20,000 pesos each, while the remaining four defendants were given life imprisonment plus fines of 10,000 pesos each.

Meanwhile, Judge Leopoldo Rovira announced the arraignment of 160 top-ranking Filipino collaborationist suspects who are scheduled to appear in court late this month.

They are: Dr. Jose Laurel, puppet prisoner who is being held in Sugamo prison, Tokyo; Benigno Aquino, the former speaker of the unicameral National Assembly; Dr. Camilio Osias, former minister of education, and Jorge Vargas, former ambassador to Japan.—Associated Press.

Revised Rules For U.N.O.

New York, April 8.

The United Nations Security Council would meet at least every two weeks, even in the absence of pending business, under the set of revised rules that have been unanimously recommended by the council's committee of experts.

Other modifications are related to the methods of bringing matters before the council, such as credentials for council members and manner of handling communications from private individuals and non-governmental bodies.

The rules experts point out that if adopted the proposals will replace Rules 1 to 16, of the present provisional rules. The remainder of the provisional rules would remain in force, pending further examination. Rules regarding the presidency is that it shall be held in turn by the members of the security council, in English alphabetical order of their names. Each president shall hold the office for one calendar month.—Associated Press.

CIRAL GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM

London, Apr. 9.

The Spanish Republican government claimed last night that it is now qualified to become the "legitimate" government, suggested last month by Britain, France and the United States.

A communique published simultaneously in London and Paris said that, following the "reformed" resumption of the exile cabinet in Paris (including all democratic political parties), the Government is now qualified to become the "legitimate" government of the Spanish people.—Associated Press.

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" " 25th " 26th "

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FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.50 P.M.
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There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (\$3) may be obtained at the Office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First Floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers, (\$10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.

Public Admission \$1.00 including Bus

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W. A. CHADWICK, D.F.C.

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VICTOR MCGLAGLEN

Directed by DAVID BUTLER

WALT-DISNEY'S LATEST CARTOON
"CANINE PATROL"

ADDED ATTRACTION

Greek Regent Asked To Remain In Office

ATHENS, APRIL 9.

THE NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT TONIGHT DECIDED TO ASK ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS TO REMAIN IN OFFICE AS REGENT. AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER A TWO-HOUR MEETING OF THE CABINET SAID: "AFTER THE CABLE OF HIS MAJESTY TO HIS BEATITUDE, THE LATTER WILL BE REQUESTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE TO OFFER HIS SERVICES TO THE COUNTRY".

THE KING'S REPLY TO THE ARCHBISHOP ASKED THE REGENT TO REMAIN IN OFFICE WHILE THE KING HAS OBTAINED THE VIEWS OF THE CABINET.

The statement did not specify how long the Government wished the Regent to retain office, but it was learned that the present request refers primarily to the next few days, during which it is expected the cabinet will be completed.

Regency circles are tonight silent as to the Regent's reaction to the King's request, but it is considered possible that he may not wish to retain office, even temporarily.

The Archbishop cabled his resignation to the King last Thursday, following the general election, which resulted in the formation of the new coalition cabinet of Monarchist, Populist and Centre Bloc of the political union. The cabinet made no recommendation to the King on what his reply to the Regent should be, it was learned.

Constantin Tsaldaris, Foreign Minister and Royalist leader, who handed the King's reply to the Archbishop today, said afterwards that it was now for the Regent to reply to the King.

Robert Bigio, Reuters correspondent, writing before the cabinet had reached a decision, said:

Five Courses

The Greek Cabinet meeting tonight to consider King George's acceptance of the resignation of Archbishop Damaskinos may have heated discussions before arriving at a decision.

Since the King has asked the Government to submit its views on the future of the Regency, five possible recommendations appear to be open to it:

1. That the Regent should be asked to continue in office temporarily.

2. That Archbishop Damaskinos be replaced by another regent.

3. That a Regency Council be formed.

4. That regency powers be invested in the cabinet. This is permissible under the Constitution.

5. That the regency be abolished, and there to a return to the situation which existed before the civil war when the King ruled from abroad.

Three leaders of the Political Union, who are Vice-Premiers in the Government, hitherto favoured the first solution, while extreme Royalists were believed to be pressing for the last.

Eam Appeal

The E.A.M. and all other left-wing parties, which boycotted the Greek elections, today appealed to the British, United States, Soviet and French Governments to refer the Greek internal question, either to the "Big Three" or to the U.N.O.

If the question of Greece's internal affairs is submitted to the "Big Three" (Britain, the United States and Russia), this will come under the terms of the Yalta Conference, it is understood.

The declaration issued by the three powers after their Yalta negotiations in February, 1945, said that whenever conditions in any liberated European state required such action, the "Big Three" would consult together on steps necessary to discharge their responsibilities regarding political and economic problems, in accordance with democratic principles.—Reuter.

International Court

The Hague, April 8.

The International Court of Justice established by the U.N.O. on the foundations of the old World Court, has elected Jose Gustavo Guerrero, aged 70, of El Salvador, as President.

The Court also names Jules Basdevant of France to be vice-president and Edward Hambro Jr., son of the president of the Norwegian parliament, as rapporteur.

Guerrero was the last president of the World Court. A socialist.

What Happened At White House?

Washington, April 8.

Republicans will seek more light on what happened at the White House on the night of Dec. 6, 1941 when the Senate-House Pearl Harbour Investigating Committee resumes its hearings on Tuesday.

Senators Ferguson, Republican of Michigan, and Brewster, Republican of Maine, recalling the testimony that Roosevelt decided that evening that Japan had cast the die for war, told reporters they want to find out what action, if any, the President took after reaching that conclusion.

The questions will be directed to Admiral John Beavall, naval aide to Roosevelt and Admiral Harold Stark, their chief of Naval Operations. General Marshall, former Army Chief-of-Staff, may be recalled before the hearing is concluded.—Associated Press.

NEW B.O.A.C. SERVICE

London, April 9.

The British Overseas Airways Corporation will increase their air services through the introduction this week of a new fast service to Cairo.

The new service will start on April 10 with the departure from Hurn of a Cairo-bound 12-seater passenger and freight Avro aircraft. The first aircraft in the opposite direction will be leaving Cairo the following day.

The service will run twice weekly each way.—Reuter.

Text Of British Protest

London, Apr. 9.

The text of the British protest to the Soviet Union on March 9 against the removal by Soviet forces of Japanese assets from Manchuria was disclosed for the first time today in response to a question in the House of Commons.

The communication was written by Frank K. Roberts, British Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, addressed to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov.

It reads: "I have been instructed by my government to inform the Soviet Government that they are disturbed at reports which have been reaching them to the effect that Soviet forces have been engaged in removing from Manchuria Japanese-owned machinery and equipment from factories in Mukden and elsewhere.

"These reports compel my government to reserve all their rights and to place on record their view that the disposal of Japanese assets is a matter for discussion and settlement between the allied nations having claims to Japanese reparations.

"In the absence of an agreement resulting from such a discussion, my government regard it as appropriate that a state, in whose territory they are located, should retain such assets on a custodial basis to be debited against that state's eventual share of Japanese reparations. But they cannot acquiesce in an unilateral removal of assets by a third party, nor can they recognise any agreement between individual governments, which purports to arrange a final disposal and ownership of Japanese property, interests and assets." The Chinese Government are being informed of this communication.—Reuter.

FIRST FLIGHT

London, Apr. 9.

The Norwegian airline's first civilian flight to England since the war was completed at Croydon airport yesterday, with the arrival of a DC3 carrying ten passengers. The plane flew from Oslo via Stavanger. There will be one flight daily from Oslo to London and return.—Associated Press.

Sudeten Germans Not Wanted Anywhere

(By Donald Doane)

Munich, April 8.

Germans, already huddled into crowded living quarters, are moving over reluctantly to make room for 2,500,000 Sudeten Germans who are being expelled from the Czechoslovakia they helped deliver into Hitler's hands.

One of the biggest mass movements of civilian populations to result from the war, the repatriation of Sudeten Germans began on Jan. 25. Already more than 50,000 have entered the American occupation zone which is committed to take 70 per cent of the total, with the remainder going into the Russian zone.

Such a large influx is certain to tax war-damaged housing and food stocks, barely sufficient to maintain meagre rations for the present population.

This knowledge contributes to the chill reception these post-war refugees are receiving from many of the Germans among whom they are being resettled.

Protesting against antagonism encountered in Bavaria, where most of the Sudeten Germans are being resettled, one refugee complained that the military government had already created veritable chaos.

"This situation is all the more aggravated by the egoistic attitude of the Bavarian population and by the callous conduct of many branches of the state administration," the refugee said. "Are we more guilty than the rest of the Germans that they now treat us as undesirable aliens?"

In German Charge.

Germans and military government officials insist, however, that everything possible is being done to ease the plight of the refugees who are cared for entirely by the German civilian government and at German expense, with only general supervision by the military government.

Sudeten Germans are being shipped across the frontier by Czechoslovakia at the rate of 2,400 daily. As soon as the weather becomes warmer they plan to double the number of trains and also to transport them in trucks and horse-drawn

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Missionaries To Return

San Francisco, Apr. 8.

Four Vincentian priests who spent years building up their missions in China before the war only to have the Japanese destroy their work, will sail for China on Tuesday, to begin all over again.

They will attempt to restore some 34 missions, one of which was the haven for Major-General Jimmy Doolittle and scores of his men when they were forced down in China after bombing Tokyo in 1942.

This mission at Yingtan was later destroyed by the Japanese in reprisal attacks. The vicariate of the priests is at Yukiang in a remote portion of Kiangsi province, 400 miles south-west of Shanghai.

Two of the priests, the Reverend Vincent Smith and Reverend Herbert Vandenberg, fled to the hills when the Japanese occupied the Yingtan Mission area, reaching the United States five months later after a great deal of hitchhiking.

The other two priests are: Reverend Frederick McGuire and Reverend Kenneth Williams. They are all sailing on board the S.S. Lakeland Victory for their missions in China.—Associated Press.

New U.S. Legislation

Washington, April 8.

Legislation providing absentee voting by members of the armed services in peace as well as war, but abolishing the federal ballot, has been passed by the Senate and sent to the White House.

It will also affect merchant seamen and civilians attached to the armed forces who are serving outside the United States.

Voting would be solely by state ballots, but federal postcard applications for them would be retained and free air mail for freedom from coercion would also be retained.—Associated Press.

Athens, April 9.

Constantin Tsaldaris, Foreign Minister, will head the Greek delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris, it is reliably learned.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL

4 Shows: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
Commencing To-day
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SPRONGER THAN
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DAVID NIVEN in
"THE WAY AHEAD"
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GEORGE RAFT
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"FOLLOW THE BOYS"
A Universal Picture
—NEAT CHANGE—
"BLITHE SPIRIT"

CATHAY

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Phyllis CALVERT
James MASON
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"FANNY BY GASLIGHT"
—COMING SOON—
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New York, Apr. 9.

Russia and Britain have agreed to the convening of a "Big Four" Foreign Ministers conference in Paris on April 25. Mr. James Byrnes, Secretary of State, announced here tonight.—Reuter.

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CHINA MAIL

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It Sure Was Worth It?

Portadown, Ulster, Apr. 9.
To fulfil his wartime promise to marry an Irish girl, Carl Raymond Gossett, an American seaman whose home is at Yakima, State of Washington, crossed the Atlantic as a stowaway in the liner "Queen Mary," landed at Southampton without being detected, made his way to northern Ireland and led his Irish sweetheart to the altar.
Then, along with his new bride, formerly Bernadette Chambers, Gossett went along to the authorities to see about their passage to the United States. He told his story and the law stepped in.
Today, Gossett stood in court at Portadown, Northern Ireland, charged with immigration offences, while at the back of the court a worried Mrs. Gossett crumpled her handkerchief nervously and looked appealingly at the magistrate.
Gossett, wearing his Merchant Navy uniform, told the court he was born in Montana in 1916. In the war he joined the Canadian Army and transferred to the United States Army. Later he served at sea. He met his wife as a soldier with the U.S. Army.
"We only want to leave here and go back to the United States," Gossett said.
The magistrate, looking at Gossett, then said: "You are a stowaway, and you are in prison. A deportation certificate would be issued and Gossett would be sent back. Later his wife would be able to follow."
"And," added the magistrate, "you may live with your wife until your passage is arranged."
"I reckon it was worth it all," was Gossett's comment as he left the court.—Reuter.

Moscow Wants Iran Case Withdrawn

Moscow, April 9.
The communist newspaper "Pravda" in a front page editorial yesterday asserted that the United Nations Security Council's decision to keep the Russo-Iranian case on the agenda was "groundless and in direct contradiction to the United Nations Charter."

MONUMENT TO RACAPACITY AND RUTHLESSNESS

(Continued from Page 1)

crimes court in Nuremberg, and his wife Bertha, whose passport to glory is the fact that her name was given to the Krupp gun which the Germans shelled Paris in the last war from a distance of about 75 miles to the amazement of the world. This picture also shows their son, Alfred, named after his grandfather who founded the firm. Young Krupp is being held by the Allies.
There are many other portraits of the Krupps, and just to show the measure of their ego it may be mentioned that in the billiard room there is a big recess in the wall where is set forth in large type the family tree of the Krupps, going back to 1515.
One could write a book about the Villa Hugel, but the purpose of this article is to draw attention to an aspect of German aggression which has not been emphasized fully enough. This is that militarism has been supported and encouraged by the titan armament firm of Krupp, which has been the motor of the war machine.
Because of this it is grand to see the seven miles of Krupp works lying in ruins from bombing, and Villa Hugel on the hill is a potent reminder to the Allies never to let the Krupps fabricate another gun.—Associated Press.

PARIS EXPLOSION

Paris, Apr. 9.
Seven people were injured in a heavy explosion today in the Boulevard Raspail, in the Montparnasse district of Paris.
Three shops were damaged in the explosion, the cause of which is not yet known.—Reuter.

"DEFEATIST CLUB" Hitler's Term For His Cabinet

Administrative Genius, Too?

NUERNBERG, APRIL 9.
WHEN THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL RESUMED ITS HEARING HERE THIS AFTERNOON, THE NEXT GERMAN TO BE EXAMINED WAS DR. HANS LAMMERS, 67-YEAR-OLD ADVISER TO FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FIELD MARSHAL KEITEL, FOLLOWERS AND FRIEND OF HITLER SINCE 1922.
LAMMERS WAS SECRETARY OF THE CABINET AND REWARDED FOR HIS SERVICES BY THE NAZI REGIME. HE KNOWS MOST OF THE SECRETS OF HITLER'S REICH.

In the witness-box, Lammers declared Keitel had no constitutional authority; all decisions were made by Hitler alone. All large-scale political decisions were taken by Hitler from the march into the Rhineland in 1936, and from then there was no longer any Reich Government. All its powers had "slipped" into Hitler's hands.
Lammers, long-winded and often pulled up for outpacing the interpreters, began to tell the tribunal "developments" were similar in ancient Rome, where Chief Justice Lawrence cut him short with the observation that "the tribunal does not want to hear the story of ancient Rome."
Lammers portrayed Hitler, who had already been described by Keitel as a military wizard, as an administrative genius as well. "His judgment in administration was almost right," declared Lammers. "Sometimes it was my task to carry out what the Fuehrer decided on his intuition. It was perfectly possible to bring objections to such jobs to the Fuehrer, provided

the principle of his intuition was not infringed."
Social Evenings
Lammers told how Hitler was reluctant to allow the Reich Cabinet to meet. "When he refused to have meetings, I suggested the ministers should have social evenings drinking beer, but the Fuehrer said—Mr. Lammers, this is none of your business," explained Lammers.
Council: "Do you remember the statement from Hitler that he considered the Reich Cabinet a Defeatist Club?" Lammers: "Bormann told me the Fuehrer said so."
Lammers then described his attempt to give the cloak of "legality" to Hitler's order for the "painless killing" of insane persons, first introduced in the autumn of 1939.
He subsequently drafted a law and showed it to Hitler who, however, did not approve it and in 1940 turned over the arrangements for killing to be done to Reichleiter Buchle and a Dr. Brandt.
Lammers told Schacht's counsel, Dr. Dix, that Schacht first wanted to resign in 1937, because Hitler stopped the Reichsbank's credits. During the war he again offered to resign when he learned the ban on listening to foreign broadcasts applied to him.

"Anti-Semitism"

Mr. Justice Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, made a heated protest here today against the use of the Court as a "soundings board" for anti-Semitism.
He declared that the United States prosecution had refused to print 200 copies of Alfred Rosenberg's 107 page "Document Book Number One," which the United States prosecutor described as "rubbish and quite irrelevant," to the defence.
"We are not charging the men in the dock with 'ideology,'" he said, "but with murder of four or five million Jews. Most of the material had already been rejected by the Tribunal. We can no longer print these things at the request of the German counsel or the ill-considered directives which we have been receiving," said the United States prosecutor.

SPORTS SECTION

H.K. Softball

(By "Onlooker")

With competitive baseball soon to be started, it is hoped that through the officials of the Hong Kong Softball Association a Baseball League will be organized. Understand there are seven teams: the Hong Kong Brewery, the Chinese Baseball Club, U.S.S. Los Angeles "A" and "B", Indian Youth, the Hong Kong Baseball Club and a Portuguese team.

H.K. FOOTBALL

The following League matches have been arranged to be played this week—

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1946
R.E. v. Eastern (Navy ground, at 3 p.m.)
Referee—C.P.O. J. Watson.
Linemen—L.B. D. Sparrow and P.O. E. Taylor.
"Commando" v. Navy "B" (Navy ground, at 3 p.m.)
Referee—C.P.O. R. W. B. Leigh.
Linemen—Mr. F. A. Barretto and P.O. B. Noble.
The Shield Final between Navy "B" and No. 1 Commando will be played on Saturday, April 12, 1946 on Navy ground, at 4 p.m.
Champion v. East will be played on Easter Monday, April 15, 1946 on Navy ground, at 5.30 p.m.

The Canton Police Basketball Team played in Hong Kong yesterday afternoon. They hope to play a series of matches with local foreign and Chinese teams.

Woodcock Beats Gilroy

Manchester, Apr. 8.
At Belle Vue, Manchester, this evening the British heavyweight champion Bert Woodcock beat the Scottish middleweight and cruiserweight titles in the second round. The Scot took three counts in the first and three in the second round before the referee stopped the contest.
Woodcock sprang into form from the opening ring and jolting Gilroy's head with a series of lefts, which floored the Scot for nine. When Gilroy rose, Woodcock again floored him for another count of nine, and soon afterwards sent the Scot to his knees when the bell came to his rescue. The British champion went for a "kill" in the second session and sent his opponent down—once again for a count of nine. The Scot showed tremendous courage and staggered to his feet, but almost immediately was down again for nine.
"Just managing to beat the count," he was sent down again when the referee stopped the bout. This was Woodcock's last fight before leaving for the United States on April 12.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 8.
In a Rugby Union match played today Pontypool beat Swansea by 5 points to 0.—Reuter.

FIRE WEAPON

Dar-es-Salaam, Apr. 9.
The remains of an object bearing Japanese characters and thought to have been a Japanese fire weapon, which was washed up on a coral island near here on Saturday, has been sent to the Naval Headquarters at Mombasa for examination. It was reported here today.
The object, three feet long and eight inches in diameter, and made of a noncorrosive material, resembled a bomb or mine. After it was blown up by a detachment of the King's African Rifles, it proved to consist of a khaki coloured bag containing hundreds of small, electrically plastic sticks, three feet long which burned fiercely after being ignited and scattered by the explosion.—Reuter.

Mr. Hoover On The Wolf

Brussels, Apr. 9.
"At the end of August, the wolf at the world's door will go away, at least for a while," said Mr. Herbert Hoover, head of the United States Emergency Food Committee, at a press conference here.
As soon as the harvest is collected a world census of cereal stocks would be made and the world should then know where it stands, he added.
Advocating the speeding up of a world organisation to coordinate the distribution of food supplies, Mr. Hoover said that since present indications were that the wheat crop in North America would be abundant and prospects in Europe were good, it was unlikely that such an international body would have to take on itself great authority.
There was, at present enough shipping available to handle all the world's food transport.—Reuter.

"INTERVENE"

London, Apr. 9.
The Berlin Joint Committee of four anti-Fascist democratic parties have appealed to the Allied Control Council to intervene with the Allied governments with a view to keeping the Potsdam declaration, which promised to retain Germany as an economic whole.
An internal part of German economy, the appeal says, is the Ruhr, without which Germany could not live. The assurance of peace and reparations would not be achieved by the severance of the Ruhr and Rhineland from the rest of Germany.—Reuter.

request of the German counsel or the ill-considered directives which we have been receiving," said the United States prosecutor.
Lord Justice Lawrence, President of the Court, suggested that he should indicate his objections in writing. Justice Jackson (Rosenberg's counsel) wants to justify anti-Semitism. That is not the issue. The issue is murder. I won't sit down and discuss this 80-minute argument.
After a 30-minute argument, Lord Justice Lawrence promised that the Tribunal would investigate the matter fully and would also consider the United States prosecutor's suggestion for the appointment of a local "master" to sift the documents.—Reuter.

Poor Indo-China Rice Prospect

(By STANLEY SWINTON)

Saigon, April 8.
Indo-China's rice contribution to the hungry world probably will fall below 300,000 tons this year—less than one-fifth her normal exportable surplus in pre-war years.
Political unrest, poor crop conditions and transportation problems are responsible for the drastic decline. As a result, the source of nearly 25 per cent. of all rice entering the normal world market will be unable to supply even the 400,000-ton quota which UNRRA has requested.

Experts of the Indo-Chinese Rice Bureau, an organisation of agricultural, industrial and commercial interests, give this outline of the rice situation in the five states which make up the Indo-Chinese Federation.
Annam: From the scanty information which has come from the interior since cessation of organised hostilities, it appears that the moderate crop yield will be sufficient for local consumption. No exportable surplus is expected.
Cambodia: Climatic conditions are poor. Rice cultivation, suffered because the Japanese conscripted many farmers for labour gangs. Other rice farmers switched to truck farming due to adverse price conditions. Approximately 20,000 tons is stock piled. A surplus of an additional 20,000 to 30,000 tons is expected this year.
Tonkin: Not an important rice-producing area. What rice will be available is of inferior varieties unsuitable for export.
Viet Nam (Tonkin): Suffering from acute famine brought on by floods which broke the Red River dykes, and inundated thousands of acres. In normal times, Tonkin exported 50,000 tons of high-quality rice annually and imported an equal amount of low-quality rice. This year there will be no exports and tens of thousands of tons must be sent north from Cochin China.
The Viet Nam Government has encouraged farmers to grow maize and potatoes to alleviate the food shortage but the famine is expected to take at least 600,000 lives this year.
Cochin-China: Many fields unplanted because of the revolution. Until recently, revolutionaries took retaliatory action against farmers who stored rice for future export.
Main hope for large exportable surplus lies in the fields south-west of the Bassac River, since the population density is less in that area. The crop has been good but unless storage facilities are provided within the next two months, the rains will damage the harvested rice severely.

Long Time Yet

Production estimated at 2,000,000 tons. Local population will consume 1,600,000 and another 100,000 is needed for seed. Before there can be any exports, Tonkin's needs must be met.
Even should transportation be restored, it will be a long time before Indo-China again will be able to equal her pre-war exports of over 1,500,000 tons annually.
Moreover, the rice mills at Cholon are in bad condition although they can handle the limited current production. Before the crop increases, however, outmoded machinery must be replaced and new parts secured to take the place of those destroyed during the systematic sabotage campaign carried out during the revolution.—Associated Press.

ATTEMPT TO SOLVE REFUGEE PROBLEM

London, April 9.

A serious attempt to solve the difficult problem of refugees and displaced persons began today when a special committee set up by the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O. held its first meeting in London.
Delegates from 20 countries met around the table in the same chamber in Church House, Westminster, where the U.N.O. Security Council met during the first session.

Representatives from the inter-governmental committee on refugees and U.N.R.R.A. were also present at the table. The chairman is Mr. Hector McNell, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
As Sir George Rendel, speaking for the British delegation, stated the problem of refugees is one which, if it is not tackled quickly and fundamentally, may become a menace to all countries in Europe.
The special committee must decide before May 25 when it will report to the Economic and Social Council what form the help for refugees will take. There are several alternatives and discussions during the first Assembly showed that not all countries have the same view on a solution.
The alternatives are: 1. Set up a body which would be an integral part of U.N.O. 2. Set up a new specialised agency. 3. Combine existing bodies such as inter-governmental committee on refugees and U.N.R.R.A.
The Economic and Social Council decided in London that refugees who have, after receiving full information from their governments, decided to return home shall be compelled to do so. This should not apply to war criminals, Quislings or traitors.
Germans who are being transferred to Germany from other states or who fled to other states to escape Allied troops do not qualify as refugees or displaced persons.
It is felt in authoritative circles in London that no time should be lost in setting up an international body which would be financed by all members of the U.N.O. and which would have the authority to deal with all refugees of whatever country they might be.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN SCOTLAND

Edinburgh, April 9.
An inquiry has been ordered into the explosion of ammunition huts at Hill of Row, Perthshire.
Sabotage is not suspected from the scanty evidence so far available, it is stated today.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 9.
Lord Wright, Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, left London by air today for Tokyo, where he will attend the trials of Japanese criminals.
Lord Wright attended other trials, including the Belsen and Nuremberg trials.—Reuter.

RADIO

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th 1946.
CLASSIC REQUEST HOUR.
ZBW HONGKONG broadcasts on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycles H.K.T.
5.50 p.m.—Daily Programme: Sun Day.
10.30 p.m.—Music from the Films.
1.00 p.m.—New & Ancient.
1.10 p.m.—Short Variety Programme.
1.30 p.m.—Glen Miller and his Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
5.30 p.m.—Johnny Edgar and His Orchestra.
6.45 p.m.—"Service Music Box"—ENSA.
9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
7.15 p.m.—Parade Selections.
7.30 p.m.—The Music of Richard Strauss.
8.00 p.m.—Classical Rags at Home.
9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
9.05 p.m.—Music Box.
9.50 p.m.—Variety.
10.30 p.m.—Mae: Weber and His Orchestra and Nancy Evans (soprano).
10.50 p.m.—"P. M. Show"—R.A.F. Orchestra: ENSA.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.
Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.
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